

Docket No. 010077

PATENT

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the below-indicated paragraphs with the following rewritten paragraphs.

Page 15, line 14, second full paragraph:

The power signal from amplifier 112 is transferred via an isolator 114 to increase the voltage standing wave ratio. Most preferably, the power output of master transceiver 44 is defined within a preset window, and the slave unit gain settings substantially determine the RF power output. A level of the forward power output by amplifier 112 is measured by a power detector 113, and the measured level is communicated to CPU 150 so that the CPU has relevant information for determining variable settings of its transceiver. The power signal is input to an RF duplexer 116 which acts as a port and routes the power signal to at least one slave antenna [[23]] 144 that radiate the RF power signal. Most preferably, modem 98 and/or CPU 150 sets parameters of elements in forward path 91 which control the gain, bandwidth, and delay of the signal in the path responsive to readings from detector 113 and controlling input signals to the modem and/or the CPU.

Page 15, line 26, third full paragraph:

Antennas [[23]] 144 also receive a slave RF signal from mobile transceiver 16. The slave signal is routed via RF duplexer 116 along a reverse path 95 to a low noise pre-amplifier 142. The pre-amplifier is most preferably constructed from very-low-noise components by methods known in the art. A mixer 140 uses the LO signal received from splitter 126 and the output signal of pre-amplifier 142 to down-convert the slave RF signal to an intermediate frequency signal AF-REV. The AF-REV signal is amplified by an amplifier 138 feeding a band-pass filter 136. The filter 136 and amplifier 138 together operate to generate an AF-REV signal substantially free from unwanted sidebands, such as those produced in mixer 140.